3/8/88 LL2030-1

HARVARD

# RRC NEWSLETTER

RUSSIAN RESEARCH CENTER

Volume XII, No. 6 February 13, 1988

## INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1987

| Product | Produced in 1987 | 1987 as a % of 1986 |
|---|---|---|
| Electricity (billion kw) | 1665 | 104% |
| Petroleum (million tons) | 624 | 102 |
| National Gas (billion meters$^3$) | 727 | 106 |
| Coal (million tons) | 760 | 101 |
| Steel (million tons) | 162 | 100.8 |
| Fertilizer (million tons) | 36.3 | 105 |
| Metal-cutting tools (billion rubles) | 2.8 | 97 |
| Robots (thousand units) | 14.1 | 92 |
| Computer tech. (billion rubles) | 5.3 | 111 |
| Tractors (million h.p.) | 52.1 | 96 |
| Paper (million tons) | 6.2 | 100.6 |
| Cement (million tons) | 137 | 102 |
| Meat (million tons) | 12.1 | 104 |
| Margarine (million tons) | 1.5 | 106 |
| Watches (million units) | 71 | 100.9 |
| Radios (million units) | 8.1 | 91 |
| TV sets (million units) | 9.1 | 96 |
| Automobiles (million units) | 1.3 | 100.5 |

| LIVESTOCK HERDS: (million head) | As of 1/87 | As of 1/88 | 1987 as % of 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cattle | 122.1 | 120.5 | 98.7% |
| Cows | 42.4 | 42.0 | 99.0 |
| Swine | 79.5 | 77.3 | 97.2 |
| Sheep and Goats | 148.7 | 147.0 | 98.8 |

## YEAR-END REPORT FOR SOVIET INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Nineteen hundred and eighty-seven, at least in terms of economic growth, was not Gorbachev's best year. While there were some positive accomplishments to report, there were an equal or greater number of negative results which may reflect poorly on the process of reform. Admittedly, some of the most far-reaching changes were made on January 1, 1988 and thus are not reflected in the 1987 results. Nonetheless, there were enough elements of the reform package introduced in 1987 to have produced some positive results. These results are very difficult to pinpoint.

It is necessary to say in Gorbachev's defense, that the weather was not particularly helpful for either agriculture or industry. It was a very cold year, particularly in the early months, and this hindered productivity. However, it is also true that the decision to send quality-control inspectors into 1500 of the Soviet Union's largest enterprises caused a certain amount of chaos. A significant percentage of goods were rejected which would have found their way to the market in the past. This resulted in a drop in production. This fall persisted throughout the year and was most notable in those industries in which quality is an important consideration.

But even in those industries where quality and value-added are not as vital, there was not much to show. Thus, in the petroleum industry, while petroleum production reached a record high of 624 million tons, there were still some difficulties at the end of the year. The gross figure does exceed the record established in 1983, but for Gorbachev, the concern is that in the last three months of 1987 production apparently leveled off and petroleum output was essentially the same as it had been in the last quarter of 1986. At the same time, coal production, while officially listed at a 1% increase for the year, in a December-to-December comparison was unchanged from 1986 to 1987. Natural gas production for the whole year was up 6%, compared to 7% for the previous year. Steel production in December 1987 was the same as in 1986 -- no increase.

The consequence of all these factors is that "produced material income" in 1987 rose a mere 2.3%. That contrasts with a 4.1% increase in 1986. The figure is not always a meaningful one, but however calculated, it does suggest that economic growth is not as robust as Gorbachev might like to show.

Perhaps Gorbachev's most serious problem is agriculture. It is in agriculture that his reform effort will be judged by the man in the street. Here the results continue to be bleak. The potato harvest, for example, was only 87% of what it had been the previous year. Vegetable output declined 2% and the fruit harvest was down by over 30%.

Gorbachev also is faced with declining livestock herds. As the accompanying table indicates, the cattle herd is down by slightly over 1% and the number of cows is below what it was last year at this time. The swine herd size is unchanged, and sheep and goat herds are below last year's levels. This is the first time in many years that the herd size of these four categories of livestock is lower than the previous year.

The retail sales of food products did not drop as much as the fall in production. Retail sales have not declined to the same degree because the Soviets have supplemented domestic output of those goods with imports. The increased level of imports helps to explain why fruit sales, including citrus fruit, actually were up 2%.

Equally significant is the fact that the sale of timber to individuals was up 24%. This is a result of the Soviet decision to allow more private construction. The secret to success in the countryside may ultimately rest in the hands of the individual.

Reflecting Gorbachev's general problem, however, is the fact that savings went up 24 billion rubles in 1987, but retail sales went up only something over 9 billion rubles. This disparity results from the fact that the increase in purchasing power significantly exceeds the rise in production of consumer goods. Frustrated consumer demand results in widespread discontent and the hidden inflation which continues to plague Gorbachev. Morale suffers as a consequence.

## SOVIETS RELEASE NEW STATISTICS

As part of *glasnost'*, the Soviets now are publishing their export figures for crude oil and refined petroleum products. The Soviets stopped publishing the absolute volume in the beginning of 1978, thereafter providing statistics only on ruble value. The figures contained in the accompanying table have just been released and show that the Soviet Union increased oil exports in 1986 by 12%. Natural gas exports rose 15%. We do not know exactly where that increase in exports was channeled, but the likelihood is that it found its way to the hard currency countries in Western Europe and Japan. However, as the balance of trade figures for 1986 indicate, the increase in exports did not seem to have the desired impact as the ruble value of exports to those countries fell by 25%. This is clearly a consequence of the fall in the dollar price of petroleum.

Nor did conditions improve much in 1987. The ruble value of exports for the first three quarters of 1987 rose by almost 5%. However, in an effort to reduce the size of the trade deficit, imports were reduced by over one billion rubles, or by 13%. What is noteworthy is that despite the significant drop in imports, particularly from the grain exporting countries, a look at the table entitled "Soviet Agriculture Exports and Imports" indicates that the Soviets increased significantly their imports of meat, fruit and vegetables. This explains why it was possible to increase the sales of fruit and why the sale of potatoes and meat did not drop as much as might have been expected given the fall in domestic output. This is also the first time in several years that the Soviets have indicated how much grain they have imported. In the past, they restricted themselves to publishing only the ruble value of imports.

## SOVIET BALANCE OF TRADE TABLE

Finally, our readers should note the change in exports from the Soviet Union to Spain. They amounted to 81 million rubles during the first nine months of 1986 and were increased four-fold in 1987.

## CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION

While it did not receive widespread attention in the Western press, Gorbachev has introduced some major changes in the economic administration of the country. In January, he abolished the Ministry of Foreign Trade. While some of its functions were transferred to the new Commission for Foreign Economic Relations, it can be expected that there will be some confusion in the near-term in the export-import sector.

Equally fundamental in its impact is the announcement that Nikolai Talyzin, the Chairman of Gosplan, was fired. What is significant about this is that Talyzin was a Gorbachev appointee. Talyzin has been replaced by Yuri Maslyukov, who was a first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. This seems to be reminiscent of the strategy Boris Yel'tsin was accused of following ... if after a time, your new appointees don't obtain results, then fire them.

## AMERICAN-SOVIET TRADE FIGURES FOR THE FIRST THREE QUARTERS OF 1987

The most notable change in the pattern of U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in the first three quarters of 1987 was the resumption of Soviet purchases of wheat. Whereas there were no purchases of wheat in the first three quarters of 1986, the total Soviet purchase of $325 million of what in 1987. In contrast, during the first three quarters of 1986, they bought $312 million worth of soybeans, but as of the first three quarters, only $12 million. The total value of exports to the Soviet Union during the first three quarters were at about the same level in 1987 as it had been in 1986. The Soviets also seem to be buying larger quantities of plastic tape.

On the import side, the United States reduced its purchases of Soviet commodities during the first three quarters of 1987 by almost $200 million. A reduction in imports of fuel oil, urea, and anhydrous ammonia accounted for much of that drop. As a consequence, the Soviet Union remains one of the few countries with which the United States has a positive trade surplus.

## RUSSIAN RESEARCH CENTER ORGANIZES EXCURSION TO THE USSR

### *PERESTROIKA* AND *GLASNOST'* IN THE SOVIET UNION

The Russian Research Center is organizing a working excursion to the Soviet Union. The purpose of our trip is to

familiarize participants with the current state of the economic reforms being implemented by General Secretary Gorbachev. Unlike the usual tourist visit, we will combine some sightseeing with a four-day series of professional meetings in Moscow.

Briefings and discussion sessions will be provided throughout the trip. Topical meetings have been scheduled with some of the leading Soviet proponents and implementors of the reform. To round out the program, we have arranged meetings and information sessions with American journalists, diplomats and businessmen working in Moscow. This will give us a chance to hear first-hand about the progress of the reforms from both Soviet and American perspectives.

The trip is scheduled to leave the United States on Thursday, September 1 and return on Saturday, September 10. We have purposely planned this trip around the Labor Day weekend in order to reduce the number of working days spent outside the USA.

The trip will begin with three days in Leningrad, where there will be some of the more traditional sightseeing and entertainment, and will then move to Moscow for the business and information meetings, which will be broken up by a Wednesday trip to a historic city such as Suzdal. Evening cultural performances will be arranged as well.

This is a trip designed to provide our participants with the type and degree of exposure that those of us doing research on the Soviet Union normally experience. The expectation is that the trip will be led by Marshall Goldman and Catherine Reed of the Russian Research Center. We anticipate the cost will be somewhat higher than might be found in standard tourist trips to the USSR. The difference in cost is chiefly due to the decision to fly business-class and also to allow participants to make a contribution to the Russian Research Center. The cost of the trip will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Business class, dbl occupancy: | $6,000 per person |
| Business class, single room: | $6,500 per person |
| Economy class, dbl occupancy: | $5,000 per person |
| Economy class, single room: | $5,500 per person |
| Land only (you arrange your air travel independently): | |
| for double occupancy: | $3,500 per person |
| for single occupancy: | $4,000 per person |

A portion of the fee is considered a charitable contribution to the Russian Research Center. There will be room for 24 people, and we already have several reservations. If you are interested, please write or call Catherine Reed for more information.

## 12TH ANNUAL ARDEN HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AMERICAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

Our twelfth annual Arden House conference will take place March 25-27, 1988. Most of the Arden House program is in place now. Among the interesting sessions this year will be one focusing on the issuance of Soviet bonds, particularly since this may be the beginning of a new initiative on the part of the Soviet Union. The views of the European bankers who have been directly involved in the transaction should be of interest to our participants.

Reservations are already coming in and we encourage you to send in your application early in order to assure yourself of a space. As we did last year, we will maintain a waiting list in order to accomodate as many participants as possible. If you have any questions regarding the conference, contact Catherine Reed, Program Coordinator, at (617) 495-4038.

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The Russian Research Center takes no official stand on any economic or political trend. The views and analyses appearing in this newsletter are those of the authors directly associated with the article, or unless otherwise stated, with those of the editors, Marshall I. Goldman and Catherine Reed.

### SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grain (mil. metric tons) | | | |
| Total imports: | 27.8 | 44.2 | 26.8 |
| of which | | | |
| wheat | 14.7 | 21.4 | 15.7 |
| barley | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| corn | 9.9 | 18.6 | 7.2 |
| Exports: | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 |
| Other Food Imports (thousand tons) | | | |
| meat | 821 | 857 | 936 |
| fruit | 995 | 1122 | 1269 |
| veget. | 133 | 190 | 271 |

### SOVIET ENERGY EXPORTS

| | 1980 | 1985 | 1986 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Crude Oil (mil metric tons) | 119 | 117 | 130 |
| Refined Products | 41 | 50 | 57 |
| Total: | 160 | 167 | 187 |
| Natural Gas (bil cubic meters) | 52.2 | 68.7 | 79.2 |

## BALANCE OF TRADE - 1st NINE MONTHS OF 1982 - 1987
(Million Rubles)

| | EXPORTS FROM THE USSR | | | | | | IMPORTS TO THE USSR | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| Austria | 493 | 413 | 563 | 603 | 415 | 268 | 387 | 622 | 656 | 615 | 638 | 428 |
| Belgium | 774 | 741 | 902 | 658 | 444 | 569 | 421 | 449 | 380 | 425 | 337 | 274 |
| Great Brit. | 622 | 802 | 974 | 833 | 943 | 1158 | 531 | 495 | 587 | 563 | 407 | 394 |
| Greece | 441 | 343 | 416 | 408 | 156 | 176 | 100 | 128 | 87 | 104 | 46 | 32 |
| Denmark | 268 | 221 | 275 | 213 | 105 | 91 | 53 | 54 | 73 | 76 | 113 | 59 |
| Spain | 106 | 229 | 224 | 148 | 81 | 334 | 127 | 182 | 227 | 291 | 130 | 122 |
| Italy | 2209 | 2152 | 2388 | 1799 | 1110 | 1271 | 874 | 1119 | 983 | 970 | 1119 | 1250 |
| Neth. | 1175 | 1393 | 1243 | 770 | 425 | 591 | 282 | 410 | 188 | 227 | 181 | 185 |
| Norway | 59 | 59 | 78 | 91 | 41 | 51 | 56 | 75 | 60 | 51 | 55 | 48 |
| Germany | 2982 | 2498 | 3478 | 3026 | 2197 | 1780 | 2201 | 2685 | 2558 | 2400 | 2268 | 2037 |
| France | 1664 | 1768 | 1695 | 1554 | 1116 | 1093 | 958 | 1353 | 1246 | 1291 | 860 | 851 |
| Switz. | 326 | 394 | 290 | 244 | 235 | 239 | 311 | 274 | 293 | 384 | 360 | 404 |
| Sweden | 289 | 491 | 441 | 392 | 213 | 301 | 283 | 191 | 184 | 240 | 190 | 171 |
| Japan | 556 | 579 | 633 | 695 | 721 | 690 | 2129 | 1707 | 1534 | 1849 | 1755 | 1234 |
| Subtotal | 11,964 | 12,083 | 13,600 | 11,026 | 8,202 | 8,612 | 8,713 | 9,744 | 9,056 | 9,486 | 8,459 | 7,489 |
| Sub-Bal. of Trade | | | | | | | +3,251 | +2,339 | +4,544 | +1,540 | -257 | +1,123 |
| Argentina | 25 | 19 | 20 | 44 | 51 | 31 | 1,133 | 1,153 | 983 | 1,114 | 172 | 374 |
| U.S.A. | 112 | 171 | 210 | 228 | 216 | 197 | 1,811 | 1,037 | 1,734 | 1,927 | 997 | 747 |
| Canada | 17 | 22 | 15 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 945 | 990 | 971 | 466 | 383 | 327 |
| Australia | 12 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 10 | 438 | 321 | 365 | 446 | 446 | 253 |
| New Zealand | 5 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 178 | 145 | 38 | 61 | 3 | 58 |
| Brazil | 122 | 85 | 93 | 48 | 25 | 43 | 356 | 429 | 396 | 300 | 200 | 190 |
| Total | 12,257 | 12,386 | 13,956 | 11,374 | 8,513 | 8,908 | 13,574 | 13,819 | 13,543 | 13,800 | 10,660 | 9,438 |
| Balance of Trade | | | | | | | -1,317 | -1,433 | +413 | -2,426 | -2,147 | -530 |
| Finland | 1,735 | 1,744 | 1,833 | 1,588 | 1,153 | 1,292 | 2,021 | 2,043 | 1,747 | 1,914 | 1,677 | 1,530 |
| | 13,992 | 14,130 | 14,789 | 12,962 | 9,666 | 10,200 | 15,595 | 15,862 | 15,290 | 15,714 | 12,337 | 10,968 |
| | | | | | | | -1,603 | -1,732 | - 501 | -2,752 | -2,671 | - 768 |

Table 1.--Soviet Union: Leading U.S. Imports for consumption, C.i.f. value
Provided by ITA/IEP/EUR from Census data
(Thousands of dollars)

| Time period: / TSUSA commodity | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | January-October 1986 | January-October 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total all commodities | 602,081 | 440,701 | 601,396 | 528,036 | 344,788 |
| 4806540--Anhydrous ammonia | 156,240 | 131,097 | 91,351 | 82,367 | 54,797 |
| 6050270--Rhodium | 3,683 | 10,725 | 29,268 | 16,719 | 34,669 |
| 6050260--Palladium | 59,598 | 27,759 | 23,399 | 19,299 | 25,514 |
| 4751015--Lt fuel oil un45 25 api aov | 177,684 | 32,946 | 0 | 0 | 25,148 |
| 6181000--Aluminum waste & scrap | 4,892 | 6,534 | 20,354 | 15,747 | 22,479 |
| 4750535--Fuel oils un 25api ov125sec | 9,494 | 21,130 | 80,520 | 76,209 | 20,505 |
| 1241045--Sable furskins, whole, raw | 9,848 | 7,250 | 13,355 | 8,583 | 15,318 |
| 4225220--Uranium fluorides | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,119 |
| 4753500--Naphthas fr petrol etc nspf | 0 | 25,002 | 0 | 0 | 9,028 |
| 6050750--Palladium bars plates etc | 15,186 | 4,386 | 7,020 | 4,484 | 8,684 |
| 4751035--Fuel oils 25api aov ov125se | 6,306 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,531 |
| 1693700--Vodka not ov 1 gal nov$7.75 | 1,871 | 8,023 | 9,293 | 7,933 | 8,077 |
| 4017420--Para-xylene | 1,151 | 2,149 | 2,762 | 2,762 | 8,012 |
| 1693800--Vodka nt ov 1 gal, ov $7.75 | 7,736 | 3,501 | 5,071 | 3,647 | 5,806 |
| 6063546--Frsicn 30-60% silicon nspf | 1,591 | 3,432 | 2,121 | 1,941 | 5,702 |
| 4752524--Leaded gasoline | 0 | 26,994 | 0 | 0 | 5,545 |
| 3201934--Cot sheetg<6 n-ff/n/dc sng ubnf | 0 | 0 | 50 | 49 | 5,464 |
| 6050220--Platinum sponge | 2,960 | 3,961 | 7,847 | 4,163 | 5,313 |
| 4017415--Ortho-xylene | 4,015 | 9,446 | 12,810 | 11,809 | 5,308 |
| 4805000--Potassium chloride crude | 10,340 | 0 | 1,669 | 1,669 | 4,693 |
| 6050710--Platinum bars plates etc | 3,340 | 959 | 13,742 | 4,305 | 4,525 |
| 2452020--Hdboard ov $96.2/3 stn nspf | 2,576 | 1,874 | 3,063 | 1,900 | 3,580 |
| 4011000--Benzene | 3,233 | 5,840 | 3,049 | 0 | 3,049 |
| 4803000--Urea, nspf | 52,408 | 61,029 | 65,623 | 65,623 | 2,313 |
| 6180650--Unwr aluminum alloys, nspf | 7,687 | 1,035 | 3,430 | 2,278 | 2,218 |
| 6923406--Trac,whl,ag 40 hp und 80 hp | 819 | 995 | 1,501 | 1,084 | 2,086 |
| 1133000--Sturgeon roe | 929 | 969 | 952 | 384 | 1,658 |
| 4230030--Rare-earth oxides | 805 | 726 | 1,844 | 1,580 | 1,628 |
| 2401440--Plywd brch fc no fin exc dm | 3,298 | 1,916 | 1,843 | 1,556 | 1,593 |
| 4750510--Crude petrol,test un25degapi | 0 | 0 | 6,312 | 6,312 | 1,577 |
| Total of items shown | 547,692 | 399,679 | 408,250 | 342,402 | 313,939 |
| Total other | 54,389 | 41,022 | 193,146 | 185,634 | 30,849 |

Note: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
Top 30 commodities sorted by imports for consumption, C.i.f. value in 1987 January-October.

Table 1.--Soviet Union: Leading U.S. Total exports, F.a.s. value
Provided by ITA/IEP/EUR from Census data
(Thousands of dollars)

| Time period: / Schedule B commodity | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | January-October 1986 | January-October 1987 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total all commodities | 3,283,931 | 2,422,826 | 1,247,512 | 1,156,315 | 1,114,681 |
| 1306540--Wheat,unmilled,not donated | 1,170,572 | 158,712 | 0 | 0 | 325,111 |
| 1303465--Yellow corn, not donated | 1,389,842 | 1,502,148 | 280,589 | 280,589 | 278,700 |
| 4801000--Fertilizers a fert materials | 0 | 151,730 | 261,478 | 221,879 | 183,977 |
| 7905510--Pres sens tape, plast backng | 54,920 | 59,811 | 54,290 | 41,763 | 52,585 |
| 7118750--Physical anal eq elec & pts. | 1,825 | 1,724 | 4,469 | 4,050 | 38,922 |
| 1454300--Almonds,shelled,not blanched | 24,501 | 66,341 | 37,611 | 37,611 | 20,080 |
| 1775640--Tallow, inedible | 29,745 | 30,943 | 15,468 | 15,468 | 16,269 |
| 4754555--Insulating or transform oils | 16,449 | 7,827 | 18,462 | 16,086 | 12,761 |
| 5175120--Petroleum coke, calcined | 8,178 | 21,694 | 13,898 | 13,898 | 12,167 |
| 1754100--Soybeans, nspf | 14,039 | 0 | 312,981 | 312,981 | 11,998 |
| 7905570--Pres sens tape, rub tex back | 3 | 2,209 | 3,795 | 1,987 | 8,516 |
| 5176100--Electrodes, carbon o graphit. | 1,609 | 7,390 | 9,282 | 8,698 | 7,319 |
| 7745025--Articles, rubr & plastc nspf | 0 | 0 | 2,293 | 1,985 | 6,889 |
| 4223009--Titanium comp ex pig gr | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,836 |
| 2500225--Wd plp,sulphite,blchd,nspf | 0 | 0 | 1,451 | 0 | 6,462 |
| 4754520--Auto diesel & mar en lub oil | 1,255 | 11,992 | 14,562 | 14,562 | 6,290 |
| 4754510--Aviation eng lube oil ex jet | 0 | 0 | 3,252 | 3,252 | 5,743 |
| 4754580-- Lube oils nspf excpt wht mi | 1,630 | 8,804 | 5,106 | 4,876 | 5,423 |
| 6619880--Parts nspf filter & purif eq | 2,578 | 2,712 | 2,364 | 1,930 | 4,038 |
| 2500284--Wd plp,sp alpha, dsslvg grds | 2,382 | 0 | 3,271 | 3,271 | 4,015 |
| 6785002--O/g fld wr in & dwn hl equip | 0 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 3,734 |
| 6923160--Trklyng trac new ov 344 nehp | 5,325 | 0 | 38,132 | 38,132 | 3,468 |
| 4744160--Industrial varnishes | 2,925 | 3,220 | 3,039 | 2,426 | 3,370 |
| 6923820--Parts nspf tracklaying trctr | 12,863 | 7,399 | 7,044 | 5,649 | 3,189 |
| 7118738--Pts nspf chrmtgrp nelec inst | 1,496 | 902 | 319 | 275 | 3,038 |
| 4756750--White mnrl oil ex medcnl gr. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,003 |
| 6605460--Parts of indust gas turbines | 8,799 | 1,807 | 2,594 | 2,586 | 2,707 |
| 6744252--Machine tools etc nspf | 390 | 187 | 373 | 373 | 2,499 |
| 4722500--Carbon black incl thermal | 584 | 652 | 1,089 | 1,005 | 2,483 |
| 6605440--Pts nspf, tractor diesel eng | 3,600 | 889 | 0 | 0 | 2,460 |
| Total of items shown | 2,755,512 | 2,049,103 | 1,097,227 | 1,035,343 | 1,044,054 |
| Total other | 528,420 | 373,723 | 150,285 | 120,972 | 70,627 |

Note: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.
Top 30 commodities sorted by Total exports, F.a.s. value in 1987 January-October.